provided, and an increase in the officera hould be provided by making a large ad-ition to the classes at Annapolis. There a one small matter which should be men-loned in connection with Annapolis. The is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentions and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midehiphan." full of historic association, should be restored.

Even-in time of peace a warship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be maneuvered in squadrons containing not merely battleships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

tue for Men and Bonts. Every detail ashore which can be per-formed by a civilian should be so per-formed, the officer being kept for his spe-tial duty in the sea service. Above all, junitery practice should be unceasing. It important to have our naverseless. guntarry practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that, ship for ship, it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imparatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured. A battleship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be rot expert.

condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the comthe main function of the officer—the com-mand of men. The leading graduates of the naval academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and mathe combatant branches, the line and marrines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy under the secretary. This general board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war feet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia forces are state or-

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia forces are state organizations and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will coastitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

But, in addition, we should at once provide for a national naval reserve organized and trained under the direction of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life saving stations and lighthouses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

THE ARMY.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individ-

Reduce the "Red Tupe." onts.

Our army is so small and so much scat-ored that it is very difficult to give the igher officers (as well as the lower offi-ers and the enlisted men) a chance to

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most spt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others and to show boldness and fertility of resource in ever emergency.

regency.

The National Guard. The National Guard.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the army is not at all a mere in-

of war.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved in the provent constructive force, a most ippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

Jantice for the Veterans

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name: we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown allke by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and in the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia in have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the Vinited States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career, and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The President Would Extend It to The President Would Extend It to

New Branches of the Government.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely nonpolitical all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers re employed, a system of registration and oubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate probably better than any other branches of the government the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

Applied to the Colombes.

enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Progress of Army Reorganization.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to atrange the interest of the man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge the control of the provided for by the man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the white man. During th

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS. They Are of Great Value to the World

and the Nation.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartlest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annais. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits. and the Nation.

cess. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have, been at Buffalg, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I carnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuline service to the entire American people.

The Smithsenian Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been examilited to the Smithsonian institution. In furtherance of its declared purposefor the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress. needs of the National museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over \$5,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by cooperation to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication

where the written competitive examines it affers by no means an ideal solution, but where under estiting political condition of the series of getting wherever the conditions have permitted that where under estiting political conditions are greated by the best present means of getting. Wherever the conditions have permitted that application of the series (greated in the application of the series trained to the application of the series branches of the application of the series of the application of the permitted of the permitted that application of the permitted of the permitted that the permitte

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the files of the whites.

The general terms of the settlement of
the questions growing out of the antiforcing uprisings in China of 1900, having
been formulated in a joint note and
offers to predict the provision of the crimital
dressed to China by the representatives
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Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible, and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards, by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of the foint note of December, 1900. China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be narticipate financially in the work of het-Puture Safely Assured.

the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghal and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghal river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and buillon, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

Our Policy in China.

Our Policy in China.

During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world, while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment under the conventions throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers. Our Policy In China.

Pan-American Congress.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of heneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American congress convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to cooperate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the congress the fact that the Well and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

Nations in Mearning. Pan-American Congress. their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world a large.

My predecessor communicated to the congress the fact that the Well and Labra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of the secretary of the Mexico on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the country of the court that the defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff here by the court that the congress should return to Mexico and anomore received from Mexico on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the country was rendered. My judgment is ordered by the court, that the defendants before the coint was rendered. My judgment is following described and paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt storm, to which the government.

Modern Merchandising

Of the Lehman kind, prides itself upon its ability to serve its patrons to their BEST advantage-to be different from the usual run of stores, to show the fitness of the title which the THE PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN it, viz:

"The Store for Bargans."

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks.

Our large stock must be rapidly reduced. To accomplish this we place on Special Sale 250 garments, at prices representing, in many cases less than to-lay's cost of manufacture

Ladies' Raglans made of very good Oxford material, with scalloped yoke. Also 27-inch Kersey Jackets Some with set on yoke effect Black, Red, Tan and Blue. Regular price on this lot \$13.50 to \$15. \$10.50

Special.

Seventy-five garments, comprising Ladies' 27 inch Coats in Tan with satin trimming. Castor with velvet trimming. Oxford with yoke effect. Mi-ses' Caster, Plain and Applique. Al-o Golf, Plush and Black Ker sey Capes. All new goods. Many would be cheap at \$6. e worth at II more.

Twenty-five Black and Colored Hats, fancy, with fancy trimming. All this

An assorted lot of Handkerchiefs, many of them fine quality and lace trimmed. Slightly soiled.

German Knitting Worsted, Brown, 17(18) Blue and Purple, large skeins 17(18)

Fifteen pieces Cheviot and Homespun suitings. All wool. Width 52 inches. Tan, Blue, Brown and Cadet. Regular price \$1.00.

Note the address

LEHMAN BROS.

St. Joseph, Mo.

515-517 Felix Street, Between 5th and 6th.

Order of Publication in Tax Suit.

STATE OF MISSOURI. / 58. County of Holt. / 58. In the Circuit Court of Holt County, in said State, to the January Term, 1902. The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Nicholas Stock, collector of the revenue within and for the county of Holt and State of Missouri, plaintiff.

same appears in my office.
Witness my hand as clerk, and the seal of said
[SEAL.] court. Done at office in Oregon, this
31st day of October, 1991,
GEO. W. HOGREFE, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of John Rhodes, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of November, 1888, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missourf. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate ; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

CHARLES RHODES, Administrator.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHAR-icter and good reputation in each state (one in his county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid

Order of Publication in Tax Suit. STATE OF MISSOURI.

Is the Circuit Court of Holt County, in said State, to the January Term, 1902. The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Nicholas, Stock, collector of rev-enue within and for the County of Holt and State of Missouri, plaintiff,

SEAL.] court. Done at onice in [SEAL.] court. Done at onice in [SEAL.] court. GEO, W. MOGREFE, Clerk.

Public Administrator's Notice. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHAR-acter and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and adver-tise old established wealth y business house of

Order of Publication. STATE OF MISSOURI.

In the Circuit Court, January term, 1962.

In the Circuit Court, January term, 1962.

Mrs, Sarah Truebloud, sister; Tanner Ailen, half brother; Sim Coffman, Della Coffman, Plaintuffs, VS.
Armilda Stockwell, half sister; Anna Callishan, half sister; Emily Brown, half sister; Maria R. White, half sister; David Allen, half brother; John Allen, nephew; Jacob Coffman, minor; Henry Coffman, minor; Frank Coffman, minor; Magaret Stockwell, dead, hers unknown, b-fendants.

back taxes due thereon, and unpaid for the years 16F, 168 and 16B, with interest thereon and custs, levted upon said real estate, as in the petition and tax full herein set forth, to-suit, twenty-three (29) in the town of Bigelow; and tax bull herein set forth, to-suit; 100 feet that unless the said defendant. Fred Weber, be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house, in the city of Oregon, in said county, on the 6th day of January 1811, 192, and on or before the said defendants. Mattic Caffrey and Mrs. John the city of Oregon, in said county, on the 6th day of January 1811, 192, and on or before the said steered and the set of the position in said cause, the same will, as to him be taken as confessed, and judgment will be And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in The Hot. TOENTY SENTINE, for four successive weeks, the last insection to be at least four weeks before the said sin day of January, 192.

STATE OF MISSOURIL, 58.

County of Holt.

1. Geo. W. HOGREFE, Clerk.

STATE OF MISSOURIL, 58.

County of Holt.

1. Geo. W. HOGREFE, Clerk of the circuit court of Holt county, aforesaid, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original order of publishoon, in the cause therein named, as the same appears in my office.

Witness my hand as clerk, and the scal of said (SEAL) count. Done at office in Oregon, this 3st day of Geolules 1201.

By Missour, the held of the politic in the petition in said cause, the cause therein named, as the same appears in my office.

Witness my hand as clerk, and the scal of said (SEAL) count. Done at office in Oregon, this 3st day of Geolules 201.

By Missour, the held the politic of the petition in said cause, the court house, and the unchanged and the court of the court house, and the scale of the court house, and the scale

A true copy from the record.
Witness my hand as Clerk, and the seal of said
[SEAL] court. Done at office in Oregon, this
2rd day of October, 1991.
GEO. W. HOGREFE, Circuit Clerk.

Bural Route No. 1. Mrs. John Noland is on the siel

on the sick list, is improving.

Ash Hester and lady, were visiting in the Fairview neighborhood, Sunday.

John Greiner, who has been in St.

visiting in St. Louis for the past two weeks, has returned home. -Jacob Bucher and his two daugh-ters, Blanche and Edith, are in Auburn,

-R. W. Marsh was vi-iting with J. I

Garner recently
Samuel Karr, of Monarch, is working in Kanasa now.

Gathering corn is still going on. The farmers in general will be scarce of corn.

Harl Maguire and Mr. Boyd were visiting with Mr. Smith and family,

Myrtle Calvert, of Blackberry, ited relatives and friends in Andrew county, larely.

The dry weather shortened the hay and feed will be scarce, yet I don't be inve that stock will suffer.

Earl Maguire made a visit to Valembrosa with Col. Boyd lately. Earl is always a welcome guest; come again.

Mrs Boyd visited with Mrs. Maguire during the recent meeting. Ora Smith is with her Grandma Boyd, visiting a few days.

ing a few days.

On Thanksgiving, every one seemed to have something to be thankful for: life, health and home, and all seemed to be thankful for all the good gifts we

enjoy.

Our Sunday scho I has been re organized with the following officers: Jack Hanan, superictendent; Edna Garner, secretary; L. A. Garner, teacher No. 1;

A Garner, teacher No. 4.

M. A Garner, teacher No. 4.

The report says there has been a C.
U. revival in the B'ack Oak district.
Mr. Stout spoke highly of the preaching A young man ab'y assisted by R. v. Hite conducted the services.

Monarch and vicinity had a great revival recently. Rev. Mrs. Smith preached and r. org: nized the old flock that had strayed away and gathered in a few new ones. They organized a Disa few new ones They organized a Dis-ciples church and Sunday school. Monarch has almost always carried on a union Sunday school. Now they are going to have a Christian church Sun-day school, and it is to be hoped they will prosper, yet out in an isolated will prosper, yet out in an isolated neighborhood like Monarch, a union Sunday school seemed to flourish better.

Thappaus.

LIVE



L. C. SHUMATE.

FOREST CITY, MO. Wednesday, December 11, 1901.

We will pay the following prices in cash: Hens, per pound.
Spring Chickens, per pound.
Fat Hen Turkeys, per pound.
Fat Old Turkeys, per pound.
Fat Old Turkeys, per pound.
Ducks (full feathered; per pound.
Cierse, full feathered, per dozen.
Old Boosters, per dozen.

Remember the dates. Don't tie them, all can get coops taat Craws to be empty. Sick and unmarketable poultry, crooked breasted and poor turkeys not taken.

Hold poor young Turkeys until full developed.

L. C. SHUMAT S



SWIFT & COMPANY

Teare Bros Store, Forest City

For which the following cash prices will be paid:

Poultry must be free from food

At Townsend &

Wyatt's you of ten secure two presents for the amount you expected to pay for

5th and Felix Streets.

The Great Holiday Sale

Is now ready. Nothing has been overlooked. The wants of young and old have been provided for on a scale we have never before attempted. No one within 50 miles of St. Joseph should think of doing their Holiday shopping without paying a visit to St. Joseph's greatest store and make their selections from our incomparable assortments and matchless values. We will offer extraordinary bargains in all departments every day from now until Christmas. They must be seen to be seen the most incomparable may be seen to be seen to be most incomparable may not be seen to be seen to be most incomparable may not be seen to be now until Christmas. They must be seen to be appreciated and will be appreciated when seen. We mention below many lines of goods in which our superior assortments and lower prices will be found of paramount importance to purchasers of Christmas presents:

with innocent pleasure there is no period of the child's life like the Doll period. The largest stock of Dolls is beneath this roof—and the low—Colored Dress Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

Colored Dress Goods. est prices of course.

Trophies of Toydom.

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Capes, Silk Petticoats,

Pocket Books, Chateline Bags, Belts, Belt Buckels, Fancy Neckwear. Glove Boxes, Hosiery, Hosiery,
Fancy Garters and Supporters,
Toilet Waters,
Perfumes,
Toilet Sets,
Globes,
Handkerchief Boxes, Lunch Clothes,

Pocket Cutlery, Cut Glass, llassware,

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.